

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, July 28, 1746.

Since our last arrived two Holland Mails.

From the London Gazette, July 22.

Vienna, July 20.

A Courier arrived here Yesterday Morning from the Marquis Botta, with Letters of the 13th instant, with Advice, that the Austrian and Sardinian Armies had agreed to pass the Po, the one above, and the other below the Bridge at Placentia, in order to join and clear that Part of the Milanese which lies between the Tessin and the Adda; and that every thing was preparing for the said double Passage.

Munich, July 21. This Day a Treaty was signed here between the Plenipotentiary Ministers of his Britannick Majesty, the States General, and the Elector of Bavaria; by which his Electoral Highness yields a Body of 6 Battalions of his Troops to the Service of the Maritime Powers: And at the same time a new Convention was signed between the Empress Queen of Hungary and his Electoral Highness.

On the 26th instant will be publicly declared the double Marriage between the Elector and the Princess Royal of Bavaria with the Prince and Princess of Saxony. There is Advice here, that the Austrian and Sardinian Armies joined each other on the Banks of the Trebbia the 16th instant, under the King of Sardinia's Command. We have also an Account, that the French have drawn almost all their Troops out of Alsace, and are marching a considerable Reinforcement towards Italy.

Liege, July 26. The Imperial Troops which are in March from Bohemia, are very speedily expected near Heilbron, from whence the Pontoons, &c. had already taken the Van for Sintzheim in the Lower Palatinate. On the 24th instant the Allied Army marched to encamp between Bilsen and Hasselt, and will go from thence Tomorrow the 27th to encamp near Tongres. The Prince of Conti has encamped a Body of 6000 Men, which he received from Alsace, at St. Barbe, upon the Right of the Meuse. Gabions are preparing for the Siege of Charleroy in the Woods near that Place, and upon the Territories of Liege.

Hague, July 26. We hear that there are 5 Men of War fitting out at Brest, and that M. de Maurepas has sent Commissioners into the French Ports to examine the Magazines, and put all the Men of War in a Condition of Service. It is reported that the French King was to set out for the Netherlands the 25th instant, and that the Dauphin would accompany him thither.

Hague, July 29. News was received here Yesterday of the Death of the Bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg.

The Allied Army is supposed to be now lying between St. Tron and Tongres, whilst that of France is extending itself along the Western Side of the Little Geese. The Siege of Charleroy is affirmed to be begun, and the Troops that were employed in reducing St. Ghilain, to be marched to reinforce the Corps which is besieging the former Place. The French King's Return to his Army is again postponed for some Days, by his Affliction for the Loss of the Dauphiness, who died last Friday Morning. There is credible Advice of the Junction of the Austrians and Piedmontese upon the Trebbia the 16th inst. and that the Prince of Lichtenstein, who has never removed farther than Fiorenzula, might possibly soon resume the Command of the Austrians under his Sardinian Majesty.

Whitehall, July 22. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Jonathan Belcher, Esq, to be Governor of Nova Casarea, or New Jersey, in the room of Lewis Morris, Esq; deceased.

From Wye's Letter, London, July 22.

According to Letters from Brussels, Charleroy was only blockaded.

Our Fleet from the Leeward Islands are all safe, and consisting of 140 Sail.

Mean while our Merchants have Advice, that near 50 Sail of North America trading Vessels have been taken by French Privateers off Martinico.

To-day the Lords read a first Time the Bill to disarm the Highlanders.

This Day the Rebels lately convicted of High Treason, being in all 17, received Sentence at the Court-house on St. Margarets-hill, Southwark, for their being hanged, drawn and quartered.

A large Scaffold is building at Kennington Common, near the Gallows, for seeing the Execution of the Rebels, which will be in a few Days.

From the General Evening Post, July 22.

From the Imperial Camp before Placentia, July 15.

Yesterday we marked out a new Camp on the Trebbia, and shall march thither this Night. The Design of this Motion is to effectuate a Junction with the King of Sardinia, in order to push the Operations with the greater Vigour. — We are impatient to see the Part the Enemy will take in these Circumstances. His Sardinian Majesty has formed two grand Magazines, one at Carpeneto, and the other at St. Paul.

Vienna, July 16. We are assured Prince Charles of Lorrain has positive Orders to attack the French the first favourable Opportunity; so that we expect soon to hear of a bloody Action in that Quarter, which we flatter ourselves will prove successful, as the Allied Army is com-



4338

posed of upwards of 80,000 choice Troops.

Hague, July 28. By the last Letters from the Allied Army, dated at Hasselt, it appears their Design is to occupy the old Lines, near that Place, which the Defeat of the French rendered remarkable in the last War in Brabant. As it is probable M. Saxe may have the same Intention, we expect in a few Days the News of a bloody Battle, between the two Armies, and Prayers are ordered for imploring a happy Success of the Allies.

LONDON, July 22.

His present Catholick Majesty, Don Ferdinand VI. declared in the first Council of State he held, his Resolution to adhere to the true Interests of Spain, to endeavour to restore Peace to his Subjects as soon as he could, and to redress all the Grievances they complained of.

They write from Bath, that on Friday the 18th inst. the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Anne Hamilton, was safely delivered of a Son and Heir, to the great Joy of that ancient and noble Family, by Mr. Archibald Cleland an eminent Surgeon and Man Midwife of that City, and both are in a fair Way of doing well.

The Execution of the Rebels, we hear, will be on the 30th instant.

From the London Evening Post, July 22.

Milan July 11. The greatest Part of the Allied Army continues still on the other Side of the Po. The Infant Don Philip is encamped with a large Detachment of Spanish Troops at Guardameglia, which is but a Mile distant from Placentia. The French are at Hospidaleto upon the Lambro, and one of their Detachments extends as far as Casal-Puster-Longo, over against Pizzighitone. The remaining Part of the Spaniards are at Codogno, Lodi, &c.

The Imperial Army, commanded by the Counts Botta and Brown continues still before Placentia, and we do not hear that as yet they have begun to attack that Place in Form, but contented themselves with cannonading and bombarding it only. The Report which prevailed, that the King of Sardinia would be Commander in Chief of the Army, proves without Foundation. The greatest Part of that Prince's Troops continues still at Stradella, and his Horse at Castel S. Giovanni.

Antwerp July 25. The 21st Instant there was a sharp Rencontre at Dielt, between a Body of 4000 Irregular Troops, and a large Detachment that the Count de Clermont had sent thither from Arschot, wherein a considerable Number were killed and wounded on both Sides.

Hague July 28. This Morning the State received an Express from our Ministers at Paris, with Advice, that the Dauphiness died the 22d Instant, aged twenty Years and eleven Days, being born the 11th of July 1726; and that the King retired immediately after to his new Seat of Ivry, to pass a few Days there. The new-born Princess is not dead, as was said last Post, but is as well as can be expected.

Letters from Paris say, That an Express is arrived from Madrid (which Place he left the 11th instant) whose Dispatches import, that King Ferdinand had sent Orders to the Governors, Commandants, and Intendants of the Marine in all the Ports of Spain, nor to suffer

any Vessels to put to Sea, 'till they hear farther from his Catholick Majesty, and that several Changes and Removals were talk'd of at Court. These Letters add, that the King of France would certainly set out for the Netherlands in a few Days; which agrees with our Advices from Brussls, where Preparations are making for lodging the foreign Ministers and others that may follow that Prince.

LONDON, July 22.

Some private Letters from Hambourg and Datnick intimate, that there are more Courts displeased with the great Armament in Livonia, than those which have hitherto testified their Apprehensions; and from the Manner in which those Letters are written, one would imagine that of Dresden amongst the Number; which would be the more wonderful, since at Petersburg it is given out, that the succouring his Polish Majesty, was one principal Cause of this Armament. *Strange Mysteries there!*

We learn from Genoa, that the Loss both of the Allies and Austrians in the late Battle of Placentia, very far exceeds what was first reported, the hot Weather having made almost every Scratch dangerous, and every considerable Wound mortal; the Marquis de Castellar takes Care himself of the Hospitals in Placentia, visits them Morning and Evening, and sends them almost all the Refreshments destin'd for his own Table, which has raised his Reputation with the Army extremely.

General Count Gage, in his Letters to the Court of Spain, charges his late Misfortune upon the positive Orders he had received from thence to engage the Austrians, who, he says, might not probably have maintained the Advantages of Situation they enjoy'd for many Days longer, if his Obedience to their Catholick Majesties would have permitted him to wait.

Abbe le Maire, the French Minister at Copenhagen, having received a Courier from Paris, a Privy Council was held on the Occasion; after which M. d'Osten, the King of Denmark's Adjutant-General, set out for Norway with seal'd Orders, which he is not to open 'till he arrives there; but they are thought to relate to the fugitive Scots Rebels in that Country.

The Army of the Allies consists of 98 Battalions, with as many Companies of Grenadiers, 148 Squadrons, six Regiments of Hussars, and 2000 Pandours, exclusive of all other Irregulars and independent Companies. Prince Charles of Lorrain commands in Chief, and has under his Orders the Marshals Bathiani and Waldec, and General Ligonier, who act together in perfect Harmony.

We hear that when James Wilday and Charles Deacon, both Ensigns in the Manchester Regiment, were brought in guilty on Friday last, the Jury recommended them to the Court for his Majesty's Clemency, on account of their Youth.

Bank Stock 131 1/4. India Stock no Price. South Sea Stock no Price.

From the St. James's Evening Post, July 22.

Hanover, July 8. O. S. The Day before Yesterday a Courier passed by here from Petersburg for London, with Dispatches from the Earl of Hyncford, containing Ad-

vice, we are told, that the Empress had renewed the strongest Assurances to his Lordship, ' That if France shall carry her Arms farther in the Hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria, or shall attempt any thing against those of his Britannick Majesty, her Imperial Majesty cannot, nor will not any longer dispense with the making good her Engagements, and marching her Army to the Succour of her High Allies; and that this had before now been done, had it not been for some unforeseen Obstacles.'

Paris, July 10. The Courier that arrived last from Madrid, brought a very particular Account of the Death of his late Catholick Majesty Philip V. It seems he was indisposed on the 26th, somewhat better on the 27th, and on the 28th ult. judged as well as usual, and eat more heartily than he had for many Weeks. This was followed by a Swooning and Indigestion, afterwards with a Vomiting, in which his Majesty strained so hard, that he burst a Vessel, and was in a few Minutes strangled with the coming up of Blood. It has been said from the first Accounts, that the Queen retired immediately to a Convent, and that it was reported she carried with her Jewels to the amount of upwards of thirty Millions of Pieces of Eight: But this we are now satisfied was false. Her Majesty did indeed retire, but (according to the Custom of the Queens of Spain) to the Palace of St. Ildefonso, where the new King and Queen sent to console with her, and have since settled a Pension on her Majesty of 500,000 Pieces of Eight. Our young Princess is dying, if not dead; the Dauphiness is extremely weak, and the King's Departure put off till August. Our Archbishop is deceased of the Small Pox, and very doubtful it is who will succeed. There is no more Talk of the Marshal Duke de Noailles's Journey to Turin, but a new Ambassador is named for Dresden and Berlin.

From the Camp of the Allies at Haffelt, the 15th of July, O. S.

The Army going away on the 13th from Valkenward, arrived the same Day at Peer and at Brey, where they encamped in two Lines, Prince Charles of Lorain having taken up his Quarters at Peer, and Prince Waldeck his at two Leagues Distance. They continued there till the 14th, when they put themselves upon the March to come hither. As they marched by the Left Hand since their Departure from Ter-Heyden, the Dutch Troops always decamped first.

We know not whether the Army will continue here To-Day, and make another Movement farther. It is thought by the Ardour of the Troops, which are the finest and most sprightly imaginable, that they will not be long before they come to an Engagement with the French, from whom they are not above eight Leagues; the Army of Marshal de Saxe being arrived soon after near Tirlémont, and having sent away all his large Baggage. The Hussars have been engaged for some Days past, near Peer, with a Detachment of the Enemy, who had advanced within three Leagues of the Camp, and obliged them to retire with Loss.

Amsterdam, July 16: O. S. As no Advices from France make any mention of the Troops commanded by the Duke d'Anville, and as not the least News is received by the Vessels arrived from that Kingdom, it is thought they are to sail to America, and they name Cape-ereton.

Dublin, July 12. Last Tuesday died, at his Lodgings in Aungierstreet, Major Isaac Bruce, of Sir John Bruce Hope's Regiment; he was Son to the late Colonel Peter Bruce, and served with him all the late Wars.

L O N D O N, July 22.

Letters from Liege say, that the Allied Army demands of that Bishoprick (in which it now is) 800,000 Rations, which occasions a great Demur, and that a great many of the principal Inhabitants of Namur, with their Effects, repair thither for fear of a sudden Siege.

A Messenger is dispatched to Chester to order all the Rebel Prisoners confined in the Castle there, (among whom is Dogan the Priest) to be removed to York, and other Assize Towns in the Northern Circuit, to take their Trials; and the same Orders are sent to several Gaols in Staffordshire, &c.

On Tuesday last, at a Court Martial held at the Nore, came on the Trial of W—m J—n—e, late Lieutenant of one of his Majesty's Ships of War, for uttering several treasonable Expressions; and after Trial of above three Hours, was found guilty, and was mulcted of all his Pay in the said Ship.

Last Saturday, Admiral Lestock, Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, set out from London for Portsmouth, in order to hoist his Flag on board the Royal George, lying in that Harbour. And,

The same Morning Lieutenant General St. Clair set out for the same Place, but being seized with a Fit of the Gravel on the Road, retarded his Journey for some Time. Just before the General set out, he was presented with a curious Sword, richly embossed and inlaid with Gold and Silver, which was taken from the Earl of Cromartie, one of the Rebel Lords in the Tower; the following Inscription being on one Side of it, *God preserve King J—the VIIIth of S—d*; but the Motto being razed out, the following Words were put in their Place, *viz. God preserve King George the III King of Great Britain, &c.* and on the other Side was this Inscription, *Prosperity to Scotland, and no Union*; that being likewise taken out, the following Words were put in their Place, *Prosperity to England and Scotland.*

By the Lord Great Chamberlain's Order, Attendance will be given every Day this Week from eleven in the Morning till four in the Afternoon, at the Prince's Chamber, near the House of Peers, where the Tickets for the Trials of the Lords indicted for High Treason will be delivered.

The Rebel Lords are to be brought to Westminster-Hall from the Tower in three Coaches, every Day during their Trials.

An Account is, it is said, arrived, that the Garrison of St. Guillain had surrendered upon the same Terms as Mons, and that the Trenches before Charleroy were opened.

Last Friday a French Officer of Distinction was brought to Town from Carlisle, under the Guard of a strong Party of General Lascelles's Regiment.

By a Nobleman lately come from the North, we have an Account, that the King's Forces have burnt the Woods clear from Fort Augustus to Inverness, the better to root out the Rebels, and destroy their Magazines of Stores.

There is an Account that a French Ship bound for Martinico from Canada having on board near 200 Hogf-heads of Sugar, and a small Number of Slaves, is taken by the Privateer commanded by Capt. Denton, who sent her for New England.

Letters by the last Ship from Barbary mention, that the Plague is afresh broke out in that Country.

EDINBURGH, July 28.

On Friday last General Hawley set out from this Place for London.

We hear from Aberdeen, that the Embargo is taken off all the Ships and Fishing-boats on that Coast, the Masters and Owners of the Ships giving in proper Securities for their Behaviour.

Lord Sempil's, Wolf's and Pulteney's Regiments, have been marching these two Days past from Perth for Burntisland.

A particular Description of Charleroy, as the Trenches are opened before it, we hope, will not be unacceptable to the Readers.

CHARLEROY, Lat. Carolo-Regium, was only a Borough called Charnoy, until the Governor of the Spanish Netherlands fortified it in 1666, and called it by the present Name, in Honour of Charles II. the last King of Spain of the Austrian Family. It is a regular Hexagon, situated on the North Banks of the Sambre, where it receives the Pieton, which River, and a standing Body of Water, cover it on the East and West; so that it is open only on the North. There is a Bridge over the Sambre, which leads to a large Crown Work on the South of that River, and a Hornwork points to the Angle where the Pieton and Sambre meet.


The French took Charleroy the very next Year after it was fortified, and made it one of the strongest Places in the Netherlands, because of its important Situation on the Frontiers of Namur, Hainault and Brabant. It was quitted to them by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. The Prince of Orange besieged it twice in vain in 1672 and 1677. But in the Year 1678 it was yielded to the Spaniards by the Treaty of Nimeguen. In 1692 the French bombarded this Place. In 1693 they sat down before it with a numerous Army, the Marquis de Villeroy carrying on the Siege, and the famous Duke of Luxembourg covering him, so that King William of Great Britain and the Elector of Bavaria not being strong enough to attack them, they carried the Town by Surrender, after a gallant Defence by the Marquis de Castello Governor, who held out against them 27 Days open Trenches, and capitulated on honourable Terms October 1. 1693.

By the Treaty of Ryfwick in 1697 it was restored to the Spaniards; but in 1700, upon the Death of the King of Spain, the French seized and kept it till the Peace of Utrecht, when they were obliged to give it up to the late Emperor Charles VI. by whom and his Daughter the Empress Queen it has been held ever since.


This Town stands near the Borders of Hainault, 14

Miles W. of Namur, 21 E. of Mond, and 26 S. of Brussels.

Leith, July 27. Saturday last arrived here the Margaret and Euphame of Innerkeithing, Henderson, from Maldo with Tar and Dales; the Margaret of and from Montrose, Orkney, in Ballast; the Hope of Leith, Brown, and the Charming Betty of Kincardine, Miller, both in Ballast and from Inverness; the Alexander and Jean of Aberdour, Rae, from Aberdeen with Soldiers and Baggage; the Elizabeth of Leith, Man, from ditto; the Margaret of Frasersburgh, Cheves, with Fish, Kelp & Oil; and the Barbara of and from Dunrobin in Zetland, Masson, with ditto. The Master reports, that a Brigantine from this to that Country, one William Farquhar, loaded with sundry Kinds of Merchant Goods, was taken within 10 Leagues of the Fair Isle by a French Privateer of 12 Carriage Guns 9 Pounders, and that after rifling of her, was ransomed at 110 l. Sterl.

 This Day, the 21st Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 6 o'clock, 42 M. Afternoon, at 7, 6 M. Tuesday, Forenoon, at 7, 30 M. Afternoon, at 7, 54 M. Wednesday, Forenoon, at 8, 18 M. Afternoon, at 8, 42 M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

 That upon Friday the first Day of August next, at 2 o'clock Afternoon, there are several TRIANGLES, BALKS, BROADS and Half-hundred WEIGHTS, &c. to be rouped within the Coal-market at the Foot of Marlin's Wynd.

And upon Tuesday the 5th August, at 10 o'clock Forenoon, there is to be rouped and sold the whole WHEAT, BEAR and OATS growing upon the Farm of Wardie. The Visual to be shown by John Mitchell at the said Farm: And the Conditions of Roup, and Inventories of the other Particulars, to be seen in the Hands of George Aiken Writer in Edinburgh; and the Weights, &c. to be seen in the said Coal market.

To be exposed to Sale by way of publick voluntary Roup, THIS DAY, the 25th of July current, between the Hours of 3 and 4 Afternoon, within the Large Coffee house in Edinburgh, in Wholesale or Parcels,

The Lands of BURNBRAE, of neat Rent 195 l. 18 s. 6d. the Lands of LATCHBRAE, 102 l. 3 s. 10 d. the Lands of REIDHAUGH, 99 l. 10 s. 6 d. and the Lands of WHITEHILL and TOR, 133 l. 1 s. 10 d. all Scots Money, holding Feu of a Subj. ft. and all lying within the Parish of Whiteburn and Shire of Linlithgow. The Rental, Progress of Writs and Conditions of Roup to be seen in the Hands of Robert Menzies Writer to the Signet.